

A. Reynolds

MICHIGAN



FARMER,

AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST.

"Agriculture is the noblest, as it is the most natural pursuit of Man."

VOLUME I.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Michigan Plaster.—Experiments.

Mr. MOORE,—*Dear Sir*: As you have solicited your agricultural friends to furnish communications for the Farmer, I accordingly send you a few lines, hoping that they may prove acceptable to some of your readers.

I have had the pleasure, this season, of testing the quality of our Michigan Plaster, and of reaping the benefit of the experiment. That its quality is equal to the best Nova Scotia or New York, there can be no doubt. It is equally certain that the soil of Michigan is well calculated to receive immense benefit from the use of plaster, if properly applied.

In the spring of 1842 I seeded down eight acres of red clover, the medium size, by sowing about 60 bushels of chaff upon the field, wheat having been sown the fall previous.—The clover took tolerably well, except in some few places—best on a small part of the field where a few loads of manure had been scattered, and potatoes planted, two years before. About the first of May last, I sowed upon the field, excepting one acre across the center, nearly two barrels of Grand River Plaster—say one bushel to the acre. During the first week in July, I mowed and secured 26 good loads of the best of hay from the eight acres, which was estimated at a little less than twelve tons—judging the same by weighing a portion of the cocks, well cured. That part of the field which was *not* plastered was hardly knee high when mown, pale and light, giving not exceeding half a ton to the acre. That part which *was* plastered, was waist high, of a dark, rich color, rank and heavy, averaging at least a ton and a half to the acre, or an extra ton for every bushel of plaster sown—and affording a profit of eight

dollars per acre, the price per ton at which I sold a part, for the cost of fifty cents.

That portion of the field where potatoes had been planted yielded far the best, inasmuch as there the clover seed took much better than elsewhere, covering the ground as thick as it could stand. On half an acre of the same we cut and put up six cocks, several of which were weighed, averaging 100 lbs. each, making more than two and a half tons to the acre. This field has been hard run, and is of a light sandy soil.

Another very important benefit arising from the application of plaster upon clover, is, that it will, I think, smother out the sorrel which is becoming a very serious evil with some farmers in this section of Michigan, as wherever it appears it soon overpowers every thing else. It began to show itself, in some few spots, in this field, but where the clover stood thick it subdued the sorrel and prevented it from seeding. In this way I think it may be run out.

For the purpose of obtaining hay, the application of Plaster has paid its cost sixteen times over, the present season, and will have a great influence on the crop the next season. This I believe from a trial on one acre in another field, last year, which this year (being in pasture) shows the effect very evidently.

A still farther benefit to be derived, is, the improvement of the soil, by ploughing in a crop, when at a suitable height, as a manure. I am satisfied, from what I have seen, that by pursuing this course of treatment to our lands, we can make our "barrens," so called, equal to the best prairie. It is true that we have a country of uncommon fertility, but no soil is so good but it may be made better, none so poor but it may be vastly improved. Let the experiment be generally and thoroughly made. Try the Grand River Plaster, and I am sure my brethren of the plow who do so will be delighted with the result.

Respectfully yours,

MYRON STRONG.

Edwardsburg, Cass Co., Aug. 21, 1843.

A FLORAL CURIOSITY.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says: "We have often heard of a white blackbird, but never till now of a green rose; yet such an one has been produced in Bladen, N. C. This change in the color of the flower, is supposed to have been effected by setting out a common daily rose-bush in the spot from which a sumach bush had just been removed, and it is believed the roots of the two mingled."

For the Michigan Farmer.

Important Facts for Farmers.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to make known, through your paper, some facts which I think will be of service to the farmers of Michigan.

Amasa Andrews, Esq., of this town, harvested sixty acres of wheat, this season, while it was so green and unripe, that every farmer in the neighborhood thought, and did not hesitate to declare him mad. He commenced cutting it ten days before any other person thought of beginning, and finished several days before any others had begun. The berry, when cut, was soft, and in that state known as being in the "milk." He has now threshed it; and, being somewhat curious to learn the result of so novel a proceeding. I to-day went, in company with Mr. Andrews, to the mill and examined the wheat, and found it plump, with a peculiar transparency of the berry which I never before saw—which is to be attributed to the very thin coating of bran. We weighed some, and found it weighed just sixty-three pounds to a measured bushel; and the miller, Mr. Howard, who is an old and experienced one, informed me that it made more flour and less bran than any wheat he ever saw.

Now the above facts are worth knowing, from several considerations. By cutting so early no wheat is shelled and lost, and the harvesting season can be lengthened out, so as not to make necessary to work so hard or produce a scarcity of hands, beside, the wheat is beyond a doubt better and will make more and better flour.

Yours truly,

N. B. ELDREDGE, M. D.

Commerce, Mich., Aug. 11, 1843.

COLUMBIAN WHEAT.—This wheat was brought into this country about six years ago, and into this section of Maryland by Mr. H. R. Smeltzer, about three years ago, who has given it a fair trial. It brushes and grows something like rye. It ripens about eight days earlier than the common wheat, and hence escapes the ravages of the fly, the rust and the smut. The sample that we have seen weighed 65 pounds to the bushel. It yields as is thought, about eight bushels to the 100 sheaves, and not far short of 40 bushels to the acre.—*Baltimore Sun*.

VERY warm weather and copious showers, about these days. Late planted potatoes, &c. are consequently "looking up."

For the Michigan Farmer.

Wheat Sowing.

MR. EDITOR:—As the time for sowing wheat is rapidly approaching, I have ventured to trouble you with a few observations upon the subject. Although they may not be new to many of your readers, yet, if they are so to any, I shall feel amply repaid for the trouble.

Wheat is the most important product of our state—by far the most important article of export—hence I consider that the knowledge of any means by which we can improve, or increase, the growing of the crop, either in quantity or quality, is important to farmers.

In this country, owing to the unimproved condition of our farms, the system of rotation of crops is very little practiced: the old system of summer fallows is generally adopted. A clover lay with two good plowings, and intermediate harrowings, may be sufficient;—but one or more additional plowings doubtless would well repay the labor, as it is very essential that the entire surface of the field should be thoroughly pulverized. If new land is to be sown (I refer to 'openings,') farmers will find themselves well paid for the extra labor of cross-plowing; if the turf is not sufficiently decomposed for this operation, depend upon this, the fallow is not worth sowing this year, for three times out of four the crop will not repay the labor and seed.

After the ground to be sown is suitably prepared, seed should be selected from good, clean crops, if possible; for although there are many who advocate the theory that ches and smut will not grow, I am quite sure that they will, and produce abundantly, and that a majority of what is raised, is either sown or is in the land previous to sowing; and I am more than half inclined to doubt the often repeated assertion that wheat will turn to chess.

There is this year, in this region, a very general complaint of smut; but so far as I can trace the cause, or have made enquiry, it was found last year in greater or less quantities in the seed sown, or in the previous crop grown on the land where wheat has been sown upon the same land two years in succession. I suppose there is a vast difference in seasons in producing this worse than worthless production; but that seed sown which is impregnated with it will produce more or less of it, is not, at this day, a debatable question.

But that which most interests us, is, how we are to avoid it. So far as the little experience I have had extends, together with the best information I can obtain from other sources, the most efficacious mode of cleansing wheat from smut, is, after running two or three times through a good fanning-mill, to wash thoroughly in strong brine, by which both the unbroken kernels and the fine dust of the broken ones can be principally removed.—The brine should be drained off carefully, and the wheat spread on a floor and as much lime sifted over, and raked in among it, as will adhere to it, when it is ready for sowing: or the seed may be washed in ley made from lime—or if this is not easily obtained in the same made from common ashes; when drained, sufficient plaster (or gypsum) added to make

it dry enough to sow, applied in like manner as the lime. I have seen Blue Vitrol highly recommended as an excellent preventive against smut, when the seed wheat has been washed in water in which it has been dissolved. Have any of our farmers tried it? if so, will they favor us with an account of the process, and result of their experiments?

If there is a certain preventive, the person who makes it public will most assuredly confer a very great favor upon community, for I have no doubt but that the amount of smut grown the present season, in Livingston County alone, had it have been wheat, would more than trebled the entire amount in value of the "Farmers" subscription list.

Of the time of sowing wheat there seems to be a great diversity of opinion, and practice. Some prefer early, others late sowing; some sow in the fall, others in the wane of the moon. But my own observations confirm me in the opinion that wheat cannot be sown too soon, or too early, after the ground is in proper order to receive the seed, after the 25th of August. Theory is certainly on the side of early sowing; for it gives time for the roots of the grain to establish themselves before winter, and experience proves that grain early sown throws up more shoots or lateral branches than that sown late. Late sown wheat is more liable to rust and shrink than early, and seldom attains an equal growth of straw.

In many instances the crop has been greatly improved by a slight dressing of gypsum; in some instances, doubled. I am told by those who have used it that there is no soil better adapted to its uses than that of Michigan. The plaster procured from "Grand Rapids" is of an excellent quality, and the supply inexhaustible. By-the-bye, Mr. Editor, can you tell us any thing about the Plaster-bed in East Portage, Jackson County? I have often heard it spoken of but never have been able to learn anything of its quality, or extent. The existence of a bed of gypsum in our vicinity, I consider more valuable to the country than the best gold mine in the Union.

Yours, &c., G. W. L.

Marion, Mich., Aug. 12, 1843.

PROFESSOR LIEBIG, the popular writer upon Agricultural Chemistry, when in England, was in Yorkshire, attending agricultural meetings, and is said to have displayed every disposition, to communicate information to all who asked it. He is quite a young man—32—and has done more than any other person now living, to "make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before." Sir Humphrey Davy, before Liebig was born, lectured on Agricultural Chemistry. But the German has reduced to a practical system, what was not much more than a theory with Davy. At Edinburg and Aberdeen, there are now established University Professorships of Agriculture, as well as at Oxford and Cambridge. This shows how completely the public are aware of the importance of cultivating agriculture as a science. Captain Barclay has made a fortune by attending to the changes of crops and breeding of stock. Let others take the hint and do likewise.—*Sel.*

Michigan System of Farming, et cetera.

BY A "GENESEE FARMER."

EDITOR OF MICHIGAN FARMER:—What say you to having a correspondent in "Western New York?" Having lately taken a flying tour in some parts of your State, I propose giving extracts from my "notes," as Dickens says, and show you how your system of farming strikes a "Genesee Farmer."

In the first place, I found much to approve, and some to condemn, in the farming operations. I heartily approve of the enterprise, intelligence and "go-ahead" spirit of the farmers themselves. Where now grow luxuriant crops of wheat, corn, &c., was two or three years ago a wilderness. But it seems to me that the farmers, to a great extent, are driving these lands too fast. They raise too much wheat. It seemed to me that about one third of the cleared land was sown to wheat, and I was told that this was no more than usual. If such is the case, how soon must the soil be exhausted! Fertile and deep as are the soils of Michigan, they cannot bear an eternal cropping to wheat. Would it not be better to raise more grass, oats and corn, and practice a judicious rotation, than to raise so much of one kind?

Again: Too little attention seemed to be given to obtaining clean seed. I saw some crops of wheat and rye intermixed, in the proportion of three parts of wheat and one of rye. As easy as it is to keep these two crops apart, I wondered at the farmers mixing them. And in other parts, I saw fields where the wheat was sadly "turned to chess."

These things should not be;—they call for still greater intelligence. Let the farmers study the nature of their soils, and the adaptation of different crops to them. Let them get agricultural books and papers. These will enable Michigan to become the "Empire State," in Agriculture.

As this is my first epistle, I will not trouble you with too long a one. Yours, F.

Monroe County, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1843.

Definitions.

Cruciform Plants—a class comprehending such garden vegetables as the cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, sea kale, turnip, radish, mustard and in fact almost every culinary article, except spinach. The class derives its name from the flowers having four petals or flower-leaves, disposed in the form of a cross, as exemplified in the wall-flower. It is remarked by botanists, that not a single species included in this group is poisonous. Even that great pest among weeds, charlock, or wild radish, which belongs to the cruciform class, affords when young, most excellent and wholesome greens.

Culmiferous Crops include wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn tobacco, &c. They are all regarded as robbers and exhausters of the soil, some in a far greater degree than others.—They are far less so if cut before they mature their seeds.—*Far. Ency.*

ALL wish to be more happy than they can be, yet most might easily be far more happy than they really are.

For the Michigan Farmer.

The Grape Vine.

MR. EDITOR:—I have often been surprised, that among the great variety of fruits which adorn the gardens of our enterprising farmers and mechanics, so few Grape Vines can be found. The space occupied, and the labor of cultivation, are comparatively small, so that no excuse can be made for such an omission, if they would but seek the necessary information on the care and culture. I should think that a fruit so delicious as the Grape would be sought after by all, and that our gardens would abound with them; and I much fear that the neglect is owing to the want of a knowledge of its nature and proper cultivation. I was greatly surprised, in conversation with an enterprising and intelligent farmer, who is well acquainted with the cultivation of most of the various fruits with which his garden abounds, that his vine (for he had one,) was so much neglected—when he informed me that he did not know how properly to cultivate the grape vine. I thought to myself that this was too much the case, and the very reason that so few vines are found among the enterprising settlers of Michigan.

It is true that the grape vine will appear very flourishing while young, and grow remarkably fine, the cultivator anticipating an abundant yield, when, to his utter astonishment, his vine will be fruitless, or will produce but a few grapes of an inferior quality—while, at the same time, his vine will be luxuriant in growth.

The following fact will serve to remedy the evil above alluded to, although it might be remedied in the early cultivation of the vine. Not long since, a gentleman procured a very fine grape vine, which he planted and cultivated with great care and attention. It grew luxuriantly, until it became a very large and beautiful vine, when, to his great disappointment, it produced not a single grape, although it had been growing several years. He could not tell the reason why, neither could he gain satisfactory information—well satisfied that, if he could find out the cause, the remedy would suggest itself. In this dilemma he was called upon by a friend acquainted with the cultivation of the grape. After relating the disappointment to his friend, he said "If I knew what to do, I would do it, as it is of no use to me as it is." His friend replied, "Cut off the vine, near the ground, and clear it away." After some thought and hesitation, he finally concluded that he would do it, whatever might be the consequence, as he was sure he could not lose by it. He did so, and the consequence was, he had the happiness to see his favorite vine produce an abundance of as fine grapes as he ever saw. His friend afterwards explained to him the reason of the failure at first—which was, that the root was incapable of sustaining so large a growth of vine, and produce fruit, occasioned by improper training.

I shall resume and pursue this subject, until I think I have given a system of cultivation that may be relied upon as correct.

H., OF WASHTENAW.

August 15, 1843.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Suggestions to Parents and Daughters.

BY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

NUMBER II.

IN this number, I would first say a few words on Education; not that I can offer any thing new, but may impress what has been said so frequently, once more upon the mind.

The idea that a young lady's education is deficient without spending a certain portion of time in a fashionable boarding school, or city, to engraft their sickening affectedness into a generous and candid nature, is indeed erroneous. I am aware that sufficient regard is not bestowed upon Common Schools.—Teachers should be employed who are possessed of a talent for teaching, and understand not only a little Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic, but should also be acquainted with the sciences, and possessed of general knowledge: For, I would ask, what kind of knowledge is not useful to the FARMER?—Surely all nature is spread out before him, for contemplation. But, you say, we cannot get well versed, scientific teachers to come into our district schools. Very true, and the reason is obvious: you are unwilling to support such teachers. You look once at the teacher, twice at your purse, and then, prompted by *acquisitiveness*, draw the strings so close that it would take an Alexander to untie the Gordian knot, that a few precious "shiners" might roll out for the benefit of your children. But pardon me this digression, as now I recollect that I was to confine myself principally to the female department.

My sisters, have you ever, in the morning before inquisitive Sol cast his penetrating glance into your sparkling eyes—at peaceful evening, when soft breezes fanned your rosy cheeks, made so by the active labors of the day—or when pensive night has spread her starry curtain over the ethereal expanse, inviting to contemplation—have you ever wended your steps through some lonely walk, to the green hill side, where, seated on an ancient stone, or a decaying log, you viewed with admiration the scene spread out before you. Here bloom innumerable varieties of flowers, and though uncultivated, yet they are not the less lovely. Here is the spreading tree, deeply rooted in the earth, from whence it derives a great part of its nourishment: it teaches a moral lesson, that unless principles are deeply rooted in the strong soil of virtue, they, like the tree, will wither and die a moral death, corrupted by the poisonous stings of vice. Here, in the distance, are spread out before you the rich fields, which are tilled by the hands dear to you, and from whom you, and all your loved ones, draw support. And then is not His promise brought to mind, who has said, "the earth shall yield its fruit to the husbandman?" Cast your eye upward, and behold the millions of starry worlds, eternally rolling in innumerable chaos, guided by the same Almighty power, that makes the germ

to expand and mature into fruit, for the support of animal life. Do not the grass, the flowers, the trees, the Heavenly worlds—all, speak plainer than words, that

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body nature is, and God the soul:
That, chang'd thro' all, and yet in all the same,
Great in the earth, as in th' ethereal frame;
Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glow in the stars, and blossoms in the trees;
Lives thro' all life, extends thro' all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent;
Breathes in our soul, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns:
To him no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all."

ARIZONA.

Jackson County, August, 1843.

"GOOD NEWS AND TRUE."—The Jacksonian, published at Pontiac, Oakland county, gives the following interesting item. It is another instance in proof of our assertion, in a recent number of the Farmer, that "almost every section of Michigan contains young ladies who, for real worth, founded upon talent and industry, have scarcely a parallel in other states."

"HOME INDUSTRY.—Mrs. J. Durkee and Miss Susan Dickinson, of West Bloomfield in this county, recently spun one hundred knots of woolen yarn, and reeled it all on one reel, between sun-rise and five o'clock the same day! There's an example for the ladies to emulate."

FOR YOUNG LADIES.—We commend the subjoined item, from a late Texas paper, to the attention of the young ladies of Michigan:

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—The manufacture of domestic cloth is rapidly extending in every section of Texas, and cotton and woolen cloths nearly sufficient for the use of our whole population, are now manufactured at home. The patent loom that has been introduced into Texas within a few years, is contributing almost as efficiently as the cotton gin to increase the comfort, wealth, and happiness of our citizens. The looms are found in the houses of almost all our thrifty planters, and ladies have taken them under their especial charge. Many young ladies have expressed as much anxiety, and have exerted as much application to learn to weave on the loom, as the boarding house misses usually exhibit in learning to play on the piano.

TO HOUSEWIVES.—Cucumbers dressed as asparagus, are said to produce a dish equal to the latter. The Savannah Republican states that the article has been served up on *toast*, at the Pulaski House, Savannah, for the last six years; and says that if the cucumbers be sliced lengthwise, and fried in butter, they will be found an excellent substitute for fried oysters.

THE whiteness of ivory-handled knives may be restored by rubbing them with fine sand paper, or emery.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1843.

Sugar from Corn Stalks.

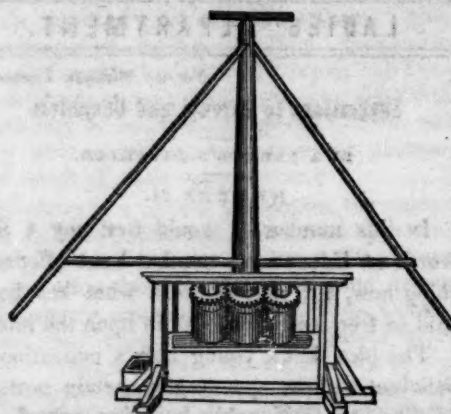
This subject is exciting much attention, and inducing many experiments, among the friends of agricultural improvement. The manufacture of sugar from corn stalks certainly promises great results to the interests of agriculture, and the country at large:—and, although many experiments have partially and some wholly failed, owing to a want of knowledge and proper machinery, still others have been eminently successful.—Enough has been done to prove that sugar, of the best quality, *can be made* from corn stalks, and to give abundant evidence of the *probable* ultimate success and profit of the business. The subject is receiving that attention which its importance seems to demand. It is being discussed by almost every agricultural and scientific journal in the Union, and the information thus disseminated will soon render the mode of manufacturing maize sugar familiar to the readers of such journals.

We have given several articles, in former numbers of the Farmer, relative to corn sugar the process of its manufacture, &c.; (see page 45 of No. 6, and page 59 of No. 8.) And, as many of our subscribers are making experiments this season, we now present them with engravings exhibiting the necessary machinery for grinding the stalks, together with additional information relative to the process of manufacture. For the engravings, by the way, we are indebted to M. B. BATEHAM, Esq. the able and generous editor of that efficient agricultural journal, the New Genesee Farmer.

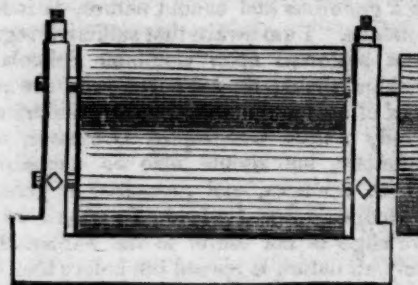
THE MACHINERY, &c.

The engravings represent the figures of two mills for grinding corn or cane, one upright and the other horizontal. The first (fig. 1.) is a view of the mill used by Mr. Webb and others, the past season, and is of wood, worked by horses. The other mill is of iron, and may be worked by water, steam or horse power. Mr. Webb describes the first mill as follows:

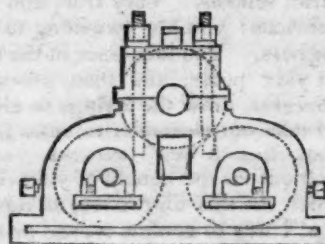
"It may be made with three upright wooden rollers, from 20 to 40 inches in length, turned so as to run true, and fitted into a strong frame work, consisting of two horizontal pieces, sustained by uprights. These pieces are morticed to admit wedges on each side of the pivots of the two outside rollers, by which their distances from the middle one may be regulated. The power is applied to the middle roller, and the others are moved from it by means of cogs. In grinding, the



Mr. Webb's Mill.—(Fig. 1.)



Side View of Iron Mill.—(Fig. 2.)



End View of Iron Mill.—(Fig. 3.)

stalks pass through on the right side of the middle cylinder, and come in contact with a piece of work called the dumb returner, which directs them backwards, so that they pass through the rollers again on the left side of the middle one." The arms and braces used when the mill is worked by cattle or horses, are exhibited in the engraving.

The iron mill (figs. 2 and 3,) is thus described and noticed by a cotemporary:

"The iron mill does not differ greatly in principle from the wood one, except that the distance of the side rollers from the central one is regulated by screws, as seen in the engraving, and that when propelled by animal power, the upper roller is turned by cogs at one end, moved by others on a vertical shaft. The iron mills are the most expensive in the outset, but they are the most durable, less liable to get out of order, and separate the juice from the stalk much more perfectly than the wood mill. The experiments of Mr. Webb, the past season, from which so much was justly anticipated, failed in a great measure in consequence of his mill giving way on the second day of its use. Mr. Blake, whose well conducted experiment we have before noticed, used a wood mill, and found that a

large part of the juice was lost, by the surface of the rollers soon becoming uneven, and not pressing the stalk properly. It is probable, therefore, that iron mills will be found the most profitable in the end, and there is no necessity for their being very expensive. In both cases the rollers must move in or over reservoirs for the receiving the juice as it flows from the corn stalk."

PREPARATION OF THE STALK FOR GRINDING.

The Albany Cultivator thus speaks of the time and mode of gathering and preparing the stalks for grinding:

"Theory indicated that a large portion of the sugar in the corn stalk would be lost, if ears were allowed to form; and experiments demonstrated that such was the case. Where corn is planted thick no ears will form, or only small and imperfect ones. If ears form, they must be broken or cut off; not too early, as their tenderness greatly increases the labor required. Any time previous to the formation of the grain on the cob will be soon enough. When the stalk is fully matured, or ripe, the process of cutting off the tops or the blossom part, and stripping off the leaves, must be performed. The early northern kinds will be ready for stripping in August, the later kinds will continue to ripen until in September or October, or until killed by the frosts. The tops and blades must be secured for fodder, of which they make the best quality. When topped and stripped, the stalks are cut up by the bottom, close to the ground, bound in bundles, and taken to the mill for grinding. It is found by experience that the corn can be topped and stripped much more rapidly on the hill, than if cut up previous to those operations. If the tops and leaves are not taken off, a quantity of the juice will be lost, and the formation of sugar rendered more difficult."

PROCESS OF BOILING AND GRANULATION.

On this point we extract from a letter of Mr. Webb's, the following account of his process, because it is the result of practice rather than theory, he having made a beautiful sugar for two years by the process:

"The juice, after coming from the mill, stood for a short time to deposit some of its coarser impurities. It was then poured off and passed through a flannel strainer, to get rid of such matters as could be separated in that way. Lime water, called milk of lime, was then added in the proportion of one or two spoonfuls to the gallon. It is said by sugar manufacturers, that knowledge on this point can only be acquired by experience; but I have never failed in making sugar from having too much or too little of the lime.—A certain portion of this substance is doubtless necessary, and more or less than this will be injurious; but no precise directions can be given about it. The juice was then placed over the fire, and brought nearly to the boiling point, when it was carefully skimmed—taking care to complete this operation before boiling commenced. It was then boiled down rapidly, removing the scum as it rose. The juice was examined from time to time, and

if there was any appearance of feculent particles, which would not rise to the surface, it was again passed through the strainer. In judging when the syrup is sufficiently boiled, a portion was taken between the thumb and finger, and if, when moderately cool, a thread half an inch long could be drawn, it was considered done, and poured into broad shallow vessels to chrysalize. In some cases, chrysalization commenced in 12 hours, in others not till several days."

Empire State Cattle Show and Fair.

The annual Cattle Show and Fair of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, is to be holden at Rochester, on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of September instant. Extensive arrangements are being made to render the exhibition unique and complete, and we doubt not the Fair will exceed any thing of the kind which has ever preceded it in the United States.—Eight or ten acres within a mile of the center of the city, are to be enclosed with a high fence, in the middle of which a building, 40 by 150 feet, is being erected for the exhibition of Horticultural and Domestic Products.—During the Fair, an Address is to be delivered by one of our most eminent statesmen, (John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, or Gen. Cass of our own State.) A public dinner is also to be "partook and discussed" on the occasion.

It would give us infinite pleasure—do us good, soul and body—to attend this Fair. From a long residence among them we know somewhat of the spirit and enterprise of the farmers of Western New York, and we are confident that, if they *try*, the exhibition cannot easily be surpassed. And we hope that every Farmer and friend of Agriculture in Michigan, who can possibly make it convenient to do so, will be present at the Fair—warranting them a greater and far more splendid exhibition of Stock, and American Products, Manufactures, &c., than they have ever yet witnessed. Cannot many of our farmers, who intend to visit the east this fall, make their arrangements so as to attend?—By so doing they may *see* and *learn* much that will be pleasant and useful—and perchance obtain *abroad* a portion of that laudable spirit of improvement which is so important and necessary for their prosperity *at home*.

AT WHAT TIME will the Ag. Societies of Calhoun, Livingston, Monroe, and other counties, hold their next Meetings or Fairs? We wish the proper officers would send us notices for publication in the Farmer. They will confer a favor by so doing. Will they respectively comply with the request?

To Patrons, Friends and "Delinquents."

In presenting some improvements in the publication of the Farmer, we wish to say "just a word" to each above addressed.—To our Patrons and Friends—those who have subscribed and *paid* for the Farmer, or induced others to do so—we return most grateful thanks. Were it not for their generous aid, our paper could not exist; and we trust that they will still lend us their assistance in extending the circulation of the Farmer.

To our *six hundred* delinquent subscribers we are not yet indebted, and have no thanks to offer—but will *thank them*, whenever they discharge a certain *DUTY*. In truth, Sirs, we are greatly in want of what is due us, and if *each of you will*, as you certainly *can*, send us the small amount of your subscription, you will relieve us from pecuniary embarrassment. Owing to your negligence, (for we believe you all *can* and *intend* to pay,) and in order to furnish the Farmer *to you*, we have been obliged to involve ourselves in debt, for paper and other material. We have labored hard, and waited patiently until "after harvest;" and we now ask, as a matter of simple justice, that you "liquidate your liabilities." Do so *now*, and heaven bless you for the act!

The terms of the Farmer are \$1, *in advance*—but each who send us that sum, *this month*, will be credited for a year's subscription.

To Correspondents.

We thank our friends for the numerous articles which they have recently sent us for publication. The authors of the articles in this number, are heartily welcomed to the columns of the Farmer. Shall we not hear from them again, and often?

We have several communications on hand, which will soon receive attention—although some of them are objectionable, on account of their great length. Long, prosy essays are disliked by most readers, and we trust our friends will remember that "brevity is the soul of wit," and *write* accordingly.—For brevity the contributions in this number are good examples—they are brief and to the point, just such articles as we like to receive and publish. Our paper is small, and we want its pages well occupied, with a *variety* of useful and interesting matter.

WE ARE INDEBTED to authors, editors, publishers and friends, for various books, periodicals &c., which will be noticed so soon as we have leisure to examine and peruse.—We are not of that intuitive number who can pass judgment upon a book, by merely glancing at its title page.

Contents of this Number.

In reviewing the contents of this number, we observe several articles from correspondents which deserve particular notice. Indeed we consider them *all* important and valuable. We do not wish to boast of the wares which we may bring into market, but we do rejoice that it is in our power to present our readers with such able Original Papers as are being published in the Farmer. However assiduously we may devote our own humble labors to the Farmer, and with whatever judgment we may make our selections, still much of the variety, pith and animation of the paper must depend upon the active good will of its contributors and correspondents, and the frequency with which they may favor us with articles containing their views and experience. But we are digressing from the "contents."

The articles by Judge STRONG of Cass, and Dr. ELDEREDGE of Oakland, each give details of experiments the results of which must be valuable to every farmer in Michigan. The first proves that Grand River Plaster is of the best quality—that it is well adapted to the soil of Michigan, and that its use is very profitable. We trust that our farming readers will remember and receive benefit from the facts stated in the article.

Dr. ELDEREDGE states facts which are of the utmost importance to all wheat growers.—We have long believed that the great majority of our farmers would obtain a greater amount of grain, and of better quality, were they to cut their wheat earlier than is their usual custom. It will be recollected that our able friends, "M. W., OUT EAST," and A REYNOLDS, also expressed similar views, (in a late number of the Farmer,) founded upon their experience. And the experiment mentioned by Dr. E. seems to furnish conclusive evidence that there is no danger of loss, but much to be gained, by harvesting wheat early, even while in the "milk."

The article on *Wheat Sowing*, by "G. W. L." of Livingston county, is the most seasonable article of the number. The author, who is apparently equally efficient with the *plow* and *pen*, discusses the subject with much ability. As his suggestions are valuable and timely, we trust they will be duly observed.

The other communications are also worthy of notice, but we have only room to refer them to the attention of the reader. Let them all be carefully perused—and let no Parent or Daughter "forget to remember" the truthful remarks upon Education, &c., by our fair and talented friend "ARIZONA."

A REQUEST.—This number of the Farmer is sent to many individuals who are not subscribers. We request them to aid in sustaining the paper, by giving it their support and encouragement. Will not the Farmers and Post-masters of Michigan, assist in sustaining an agricultural journal published upon their own soil and devoted to the best interests of the State and its Citizens?

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SOUND ADVICE.—We extract the following from an excellent address, by Judge O'NEAL, to the S. Carolina State Ag. Society:—"There is one remedy, and only one, for the state of things resulting from the low price of cotton; it consists of economy at home and abroad. If we could bring ourselves down to the standard which the present price of cotton presents, all would soon be well. Buy neither pork, mules nor horses. Let these be the product of the farm, and one branch of our present difficulties will be cut off. Carry this spirit of retrenchment into the household, and let home furnish all the usual supplies of clothing for the laborers, and hard times will begin to be good times. Real independence, that which is above want, will occupy every farm."

THE GREATEST YIELD YET.—Mr. J. Houston of Fredonia, about 4 1-2 south of Marshall, raised a head of wheat this year from which 115 fine plump kernels were obtained! We do not know of another as great a yield as this. Does any one else? It strikes us we should be safe in comparing notes with the world.—Marshall Statesman.

LAND SALES.—The following sales of public lands of the United States are announced by Proclamation of the President:

At Detroit, Michigan, on the 25th of September instant

At Genesee, Michigan, on the 9th of October next.

At Dixon, Illinois, on the 30th of October next.

At Danville, Illinois, on the 2d of October next.

At Kaskaskia, Illinois, on the 2d of October next.

At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the 2d of October next.

At Quincy, Illinois, on the 23d of October next.

At Plattsburg, Missouri, on the 9th of October next.

At Lexington, Missouri, on the 2d of October next.

At Mineral Point, Wisconsin, on the 23d of October next.

At Green Bay, Wisconsin, on the 2d of October next.

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 16th of October next.

At Dubuque, Iowa, on the 16th of October next.

At Fairfield, Iowa, on the 2d of October next.

The sales will each be kept open three weeks, during which no private entries will be admitted.

POTATOES—A well merited Compliment.—The town of Montdidier, in the department of Somme, France, is erecting a bronze statue to the illustrious philosopher Parmentier, who introduced into France, the culture of the potato, and to whom the unfortunate Louis XVI. said, "France will thank you one day far having found bread for her poor."

The name of Louis Philippe, heads the superscription for this object. It is followed by the designations of the principal scientific and agricultural societies in the kingdom, and by names of the most distinguished friends of science and humanity. Subscriptions have been opened in every district in France.

PRINTING BY A WOMAN.—The Declaration of Independence, as appears from a printed copy in the office of the Secretary of State, transmitted to the Convention of North Carolina in 1777, by John Hancock and bearing his signature in his own hand writing, as President of the Congress of '76, was originally printed by Mary Catharine Goddard—there were women in those days. No wonder that that glorious declaration was so successfully maintained by the gallant spirits of the Revolution.

SOME MEN say that wealth is power, some that knowledge is power; but there is an apothem that I would place high above them all, when I assert that truth is power. Wealth cannot purchase, talent refute, knowledge overreach, authorities silence her; they all, like Felix, tremble at her presence.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION TO MICHIGAN.—We are informed on good authority that since the first of the present month 310 German emigrants have landed in Detroit; the greater part of whom are from Fulda, in Hessen, and arrived in the packet Elizabeth, from Bremen. Ten have left Wisconsin for a settlement in this State. Of the above, the principal part have gone to the Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor and upon the Gratiot Road. From a letter received by Dr. Cavalli, of this city, we also learn that 500 emigrants will leave Phine, Prussia, for Michigan in the month of September.—*Free Press.*

LUNAR PHENOMENON.—Last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a singular phenomenon, in which the moon was concerned, was witnessed by many who then chanced to be abroad. The moon fell down, apparently, the space of several feet, and then jumped suddenly back again to her old place; continuing her solitary eccentricity several times. This singular sight took place in the direction of the valley of the St. Charles, and was doubtless caused by the delusive agency of the heavy mist at that time upraising thence.—It spread terror, we are informed, among the superstitiously disposed of the lower classes, who really believed the Miller consummation to be at hand.—*Quebec Mer.*

THE PEA BUG.—So well acquainted are most persons with this insect, that it needs no description, but the way it gets into the pea is not generally known. The egg is deposited on the outside of the pod; it is of a yellowish colour, resembling that of the horse bee, though not quite so large; it adheres to the pod opposite to the pea on each side, when it hatches and bores its way through the pod into the pea, where it is transformed into a bug, and remains there until the next spring, when it comes out and flies about, and waits for the pea to grow.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

CONTENT WITH MAY.—We notice the recent marriage in Winthrop, Maine, of Mr. May to Miss Content W. Haines. This is the lady who, a year since, obtained the first premium of the Agricultural Society, for the best crop of wheat. We hope she will ever be content in the arms of May and cultivate a fine crop of beautiful May flowers.—*Boston Bulletin.*

LARD OIL.—It appears from a notice in the *Prairie Farmer*, that there were five manufacturing of lard oil in operation in Chicago during the last winter, in one of which about 2,000 gallons were made from 25,000 lbs. lard. But little of the stearine was made into candles, the proprietors preferring to keep it on hand a year before converting it into candles, as it improves by age.

LET every one cultivate flowers. They require little space, they furnish a tasteful and healthy employment, and contribute much to that happiness which forms the grand object of pursuit with all.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Michigan.		Put. Relief N. 19 1-2 dis	
F. & M. B'k,	par	Erie Relief Notes,	25 dis
B'k of St. Clair,	par	New York, New Jersey	
Mich. Insurance Co.	par	and New England,	par
Oakland County b'k,	par	Bank of Buffalo,	5 dis
River Basin b'k,	par	Clinton County,	50 dis
Mer. b'k Jack. co	broke	Watervliet	50 dis
Bank of Michigan	75 dis	Commer. b'k Buff.	35 dis
State Scrip,	18 to 20 dis	Com. b'k Oswego,	50 dis
Ohio.		Bank of Lyons,	50 dis
Specie paying bk's	1 dis	B'k America, Buff.	40 dis
B'k of Cincinnati,	broke	B'k Commerce, do	40 dis
Chillicothe,	10 dis	B'k of Oswego,	40 dis
Cleveland,	55 dis	B'k of Lodi,	25 dis
Com. Bank Sciota,	50 dis	Binghampton,	40 dis
Lake Erie,	30 dis	Cattaraugus County,	40 dis
Far's B'k, Canton	60 dis	Erie, do	50 dis
Granville,	80 dis	Mech. B'k Buff.	50 dis
Hamilton,	50 dis	Mer. Ex. B'k,	50 dis
Lancaster,	50 dis	zellers b'k Clyde,	20 dis
M. & Trader's Cin.	15 dis	Phoenix b'k Buff.	40 dis
Manhattan,	90 dis	Tonawanda,	40 dis
Miami Exp. Co.	75 dis	U. S. b'k Buffalo	35 dis
Urbana B'king Co.	75 dis	Western N. Y.	35 dis
Indiana.		Staten Island,	55 dis
St. b'k & Branches,	3 dis	Olean,	40 dis
State Scrip,	50 dis	Allegany County,	60 dis
Illinois.		St. Law. (Stock and	
State Bank,	65 dis	Real Estate Notes,) 60 dis	
Shawnee Town,	65 dis	St. Law. st'k notes,	80 dis
Kentucky.		State b'k, Buffalo,	75 dis
All good Banks	4 dis	Wash. b'k N. Y.	75 dis
Pennsylvania.		Union b'k Buff.	30 dis
Specie paying,	1 dis	Canada.	
Erie,	6 dis	All	2 to 2 dis
		Wisconsin.	
		Erie and Marine Insu.	
		distance Co. Checks,	4 dis

YPSILANTI HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. Twenty thousand trees are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c.—The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats; and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti. Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY
Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

1843.

LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

(At the Ware-house lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street,)

DETROIT;

WILL make liberal cash advances, on Flour, Ashes and other Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same. 6-1y

* Also, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware house of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The best patterns of Small and Breking-Up Ploughs can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace.
Jackson, April 1, 1843.

FRESH Farm and Garden Seeds, warranted of the first quality, for sale by DICK & GRUBB, No. 6 Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

The collection consists of Farm and Garden Seeds—Red and White Clover, Lucerne (or French Clover,) English Perennial, Rye Grass, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top or Herds Grass. Also: Mangel Wurtzel and French Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga Turnep, &c.—and a variety of Agricultural Implements, &c., for sale at the
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COOL WATER.—The following simple mode of making water almost as cold as ice, is from the Philadelphia Ledger:

"Let the jar, pitcher or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside and reduce it to the freezing point. In India and other tropical regions where ice cannot be procured, this is common. Let every mechanic or laborer have, at his place of employment, two pitchers thus provided, and with lids or covers; the one to contain water for drinking, the other for evaporation, and he can always have a supply of cold water in warm weather. Any person can test it by dipping a finger in the water and holding it in the air on a warm day, after doing this three or four times, he will find his finger uncomfortably cold."

SOUND ADVICE.—We extract the following from an excellent address, by Judge O'NEAL, to the S. Carolina State Ag. Society:—"There is one remedy, and only one, for the state of things resulting from the low price of cotton; it consists of economy at home and abroad. If we could bring ourselves down to the standard which the present price of cotton presents, all would soon be well. Buy neither pork, mules nor horses. Let these be the product of the farm, and one branch of our present difficulties will be cut off. Carry this spirit of retrenchment into the household, and let home furnish all the usual supplies of clothing for the laborers, and hard times will begin to be good times. Real independence, that which is above want, will occupy every farm."

THE GREATEST YIELD YET.—Mr. J. Houston of Fredonia, about 4 1-2 south of Marshall, raised a head of wheat this year from which 115 fine plump kernels were obtained! We do not know of another as great a yield as this. Does any one else? It strikes us we should be safe in comparing notes with the world.—Marshall Statesman.

LAND SALES.—The following sales of public lands of the United States are announced by Proclamation of the President:

At Detroit, Michigan, on the 25th of September instant

At Genesee, Michigan, on the 9th of October next.

At Dixon, Illinois, on the 30th of October next.

At Danville, Illinois, on the 2d of October next.

At Kaskaskia, Illinois, on the 2d of October next.

At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the 2d of October next.

At Quincy, Illinois, on the 23d of October next.

At Plattsburg, Missouri, on the 9th of October next.

At Lexington, Missouri, on the 2d of October next.

At Mineral Point, Wisconsin, on the 23d of October next.

At Green Bay, Wisconsin, on the 2d of October next.

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 16th of October next.

At Dubuque, Iowa, on the 16th of October next.

At Fairfield, Iowa, on the 2d of October next.

The sales will each be kept open three weeks, during which no private entries will be admitted.

POTATOES—*A well merited Compliment.*—The town of Montdidier, in the department of Somme, France, is erecting a bronze statue to the illustrious philosopher Parmentier, who introduced into France, the culture of the potato, and to whom the unfortunate Louis XVI. said, "France will thank you one day for having found bread for her poor."

The name of Louis Philippe, heads the superscription for this object. It is followed by the designations of the principal scientific and agricultural societies in the kingdom, and by names of the most distinguished friends of science and humanity. Subscriptions have been opened in every district in France.

PRINTING BY A WOMAN.—The Declaration of Independence, as appears from a printed copy in the office of the Secretary of State, transmitted to the Convention of North Carolina in 1777, by John Hancock and bearing his signature in his own hand writing, as President of the Congress of '76, was originally printed by Mary Catharine Goddard—there were women in those days. No wonder that that glorious declaration was so successfully maintained by the gallant spirits of the Revolution.

SOME MEN say that wealth is power, some that knowledge is power; but there is an apothem that I would place high above them all, when I assert that truth is power. Wealth cannot purchase, talent refute, knowledge overreach, authorities silence her; they all, like Felix, tremble at her presence.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION TO MICHIGAN.—We are informed on good authority that since the first of the present month 310 German emigrants have landed in Detroit; the greater part of whom are from Fulda, in Hessen, and arrived in the packet Elizabeth, from Bremen. Ten have left Wisconsin for a settlement in this State. Of the above, the principal part have gone to the Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor and upon the Gratiot Road. From a letter received by Dr. Cavalli, of this city, we also learn that 500 emigrants will leave Phine, Prussia, for Michigan in the month of September.—*Free Press.*

LUNAR PHENOMENON.—Last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a singular phenomenon, in which the moon was concerned, was witnessed by many who then chanced to be abroad. The moon fell down, apparently, the space of several feet, and then jumped suddenly back again to her old place; continuing her solitary eccentricity several times. This singular sight took place in the direction of the valley of the St. Charles, and was doubtless caused by the delusive agency of the heavy mist at that time upraising thence.—It spread terror, we are informed, among the superstitiously disposed of the lower classes, who really believed the Miller consumption to be at hand.—*Quebec Mer.*

THE PEA BUG.—So well acquainted are most persons with this insect, that it needs no description, but the way it gets into the pea is not generally known. The egg is deposited on the outside of the pod; it is of a yellowish colour, resembling that of the horse bee, though not quite so large; it adheres to the pod opposite to the pea on each side, when it hatches and bores its way through the pod into the pea, where it is transformed into a bug, and remains there until the next spring, when it comes out and flies about, and waits for the pea to grow.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

CONTENT WITH MAY.—We notice the recent marriage in Winthrop, Maine, of Mr. May to Miss Content W. Haines. This is the lady who, a year since, obtained the first premium of the Agricultural Society, for the best crop of wheat. We hope she will ever be content in the arms of May and cultivate a fine crop of beautiful May flowers.—*Boston Bulletin.*

LARD OIL.—It appears from a notice in the *Prairie Farmer*, that there were five manufacturing of lard oil in operation in Chicago during the last winter, in one of which about 2,000 gallons were made from 25,000 lbs. lard. But little of the stearine was made into candles, the proprietors preferring to keep it on hand a year before converting it into candles, as it improves by age.

LET every one cultivate flowers. They require little space, they furnish a tasteful and healthy employment, and contribute much to that happiness which forms the grand object of pursuit with all.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Michigan.		Put. Relief N.	
F. & M. B'k,	par	19 1-2 dis	
B'k of St. Clair,	par	Erie Relief Notes,	36 dis
Mich. Insurance Co.	par	New York, New Jersey	
Oakland County b'k,	par	and New England,	par
River Raisin b'k,	par	Bank of Buffalo,	5 dis
Mer. b'k Jack. co	broke	Clinton County,	50 dis
Bank of Michigan	75 dis	Watervliet	50 dis
State Scrip,	18 to 20 dis	Commer. b'k Buff.	35 dis
Ohio.		Com. b'k Oswego,	50 dis
Specie paying bk's	1 dis	Bank of Lyons,	50 dis
B'k of Cincinnati,	broke	B'k America, Buff.	40 dis
Chillicothe,	10 dis	B'k Commerce, do	40 dis
Cleveland,	55 dis	B'k of Oswego,	40 dis
Com. Bank Sciota,	50 dis	B'k of Lodi,	25 dis
Lake Erie,	30 dis	Binghampton,	40 dis
Far's B'k, Canton	60 dis	Cattaraugus County,	40 dis
Granville,	80 dis	Erie, do	50 dis
Hamilton,	50 dis	Mech. B'k Buff.	50 dis
Lancaster,	50 dis	Mer. Ex. B'k,	50 dis
M. & Trader's Cin.	15 dis	Millers b'k Clyde,	20 dis
Manhattan,	90 dis	Phoenix b'k Buff.	40 dis
Miami Exp. Co.	75 dis	Tonawanda,	40 dis
Urbana B'king Co.	75 dis	U. S. b'k Buffalo	35 dis
Indiana.		Western N. Y.	35 dis
St. b'k & Branches,	3 dis	Staten Island,	55 dis
State Scrip,	50 dis	Olean,	40 dis
Illinois.		Allegheny County,	60 dis
State Bank,	65 dis	St. Law. (Stock and	
Shawnee Town,	65 dis	Real Estate Notes,) 60 dis	
Kentucky.		St. Law. n'k notes,	80 dis
All good Banks	4 dis	State b'k, Buffalo,	75 dis
Pennsylvania.		Wash. b'k N. Y.	75 dis
Specie paying,	1 dis	Union b'k Buff.	30 dis
Erie,	6 dis		
Canada.			
All	2 to 3 dis		
Wisconsin.			
Erie and Marine Insu.			
Insurance Co. Checks,	4 dis		

YPSILANTI HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. Twenty thousand trees are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c.—The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats; and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti. Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY

Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

1843.

LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

(At the Ware-house lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street,)

DETROIT;

Will make liberal cash advances, on Flour, Ashes and other Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same. 6-1y

* Also, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-house of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace. Jackson, April 1, 1843.

FRESH Farm and Garden Seeds, warranted of the first quality, for sale by DIXON & GRUBB, No. 6 Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

The collection consists of Farm and Garden Seeds—Red and White Clover, Lucerne (or French Clover,) English Perennial, Rye Grass, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top or Herds Grass. Also: Mangel Wurtzel and French Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga Turnep, &c.—and a variety of Agricultural Implements, &c., for sale at the

MISSOURI SEED STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Complimentary Notices.

If we "know ourselves," vanity does not monopolize a great share of our nature.— But we are somewhat fearful that the many good things said of us by our cotemporaries will raise the very *Dickens* within us, and play the *Tyler* with our better judgment!— However we believe we are yet safe, and hope to continue so, notwithstanding the frequent reception of gratifying notices of our labors. We fear that our humble exertions have been overrated, but shall strive to merit what has been, and is being, said of us and the Farmer.

That our friends may see in what light the Farmer is held by the Press of this State, we subjoin two or three of the many complimentary notices recently received:

"THE MICHIGAN FARMER."—This truly useful and worthy print is before us. A publication which, for real merit, should be placed in the hands of every citizen and farmer in the State. It is edited, printed and published by D. D. T. MOORE, Esq., a gentleman every way qualified to hold and maintain this station among the farmers of the thriving Peninsular State, possessing staidness of character and enterprise. For the truth of our assertion, we refer the reader to the "FARMER," which teems forth rich and chaste information to all who feel an interest in the welfare and progress of the agricultural branch of industry of our country.—*St. Clair Banner*.

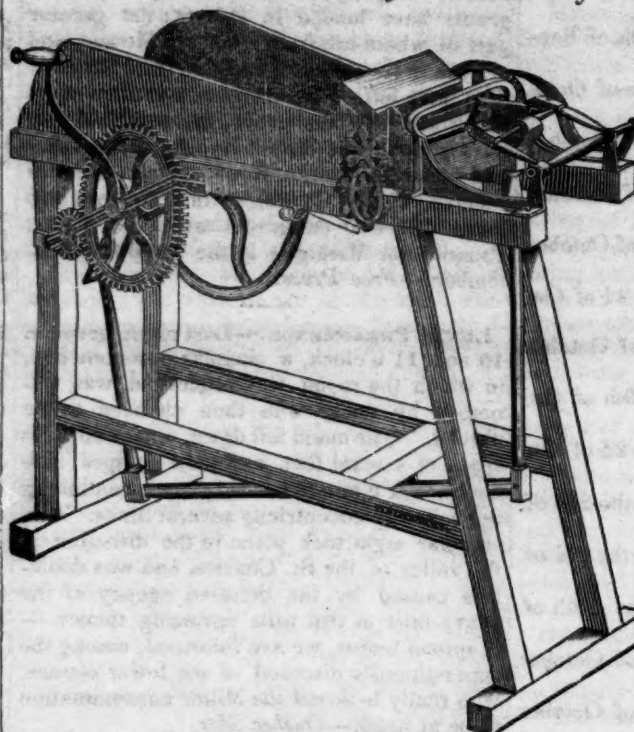
"The 'FARMER' has materially improved in appearance and matter, and from the specimen before us we infer that its editor is well qualified to conduct a paper of this character. It is truly important that an agricultural paper should be supported in this State, and in a manner so liberal as to enable its editor to devote his whole time to it, without which its usefulness will be very much circumscribed.— This paper should be in the hands of every practical farmer in the State, and we hope that every one in this county will forward the subscription price, \$1, to the editor of the Farmer, for which we promise them a four-fold return in interesting and useful reading on the important subjects of agriculture, science, household economy, &c."—*Owosso Argus*.

IMAGINATION.—Rightly directed, wisely used, imagination is the greatest gift and blessing of intellectual man. It raises his tastes, softens his feelings, purifies his desires, ennoble his nature, dignifies his life, and tranquilizes his death! To him who has imagination well-directed, the whole universe and all its vicissitudes are but an instrument of eternal music, and the hand of God producing infinite harmony at every touch.

CHILDHOOD.—The innocence of childhood is the tenderest, the sweetest, and not the least potent remonstrance against the vices and the errors of grown man, if he would but listen to the lesson and take it to his heart. Sel-dom, too seldom do we do so.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY (N. Y.) PREMIUM STRAW CUTTER.

Invented by J. W. Webb of Mt. Morris.



THE accompanying engraving represents an excellent machine for cutting straw. Having examined a machine of this patent, and practically tested its operation, we are convinced of its decided superiority over any other Straw Cutter which we have ever seen. We therefore take pleasure in introducing the invention to the notice of the farmers of Michigan—without charge to the inventor.

In a bill issued by Mr. Webb, he says: "The inventor in calling the attention of the public to his new improvement in *Straw Cutters*, desires a candid and impartial investigation of the principles of its construction, which he is confident will enable the Farmer and all who feel an interest in improvements in this class of Agricultural Implements, to discern the many advantages which it possesses over all others now before the public.

"This Machine has but one knife, which is entirely straight

and easily detached from it, for the purpose of sharpening, and replaced without difficulty. This advantage will be readily acknowledged by those who have experienced the difficulty of keeping in order the spiral and various other formed knives now in use. By reference to the above engraving it will be seen that the operation of cutting the straw is performed by means of a lever combined with the action of a fly wheel, which combination of power enables the operator to work the Machine with ease when it is cutting an ordinary sized bundle of straw. The cost of this Machine varies from 15 to \$25, according to size. It is considered sufficient testimony of the utility of this Machine, that it received the Premium at the Livingston County (N. Y.) Agricultural Fair, in October last."

Mr. Webb is now in this State, and will dispose of the right of his Machine for the several counties. Applications may be made to him, by mail or otherwise, at Ann Arbor.

The Markets.

Michigan Farmer Office, }
JACKSON, Sept. 1, 1843. }

The Wheat Market is improving. Considerable wheat has been brought in during the past week, and it is now selling at 55 cents—a rise of 5 cents from former quotations. Flour is selling at \$3.50.

Sept. 2.—Several loads of wheat have been sold at 62 1-2 cents, to-day, owing to competition among buyers.

ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1843.

Not much doing in the Flour Market to-day. Our quotations are \$4 75 a \$4 87. Wheat, (Western,) same sales at 97 cents a \$1 02 Oats, 28 a 29; Rye 67 cts. the 60 lbs., Corn, (afloat,) 56 a 58; Shorts, 10 cents.—*Journal*.

BOSTON, Aug. 24, 1843.

LOUR—The Market continues very languid, with more sellers than buyers. A sale of good common brands Genesee, was made this morning at \$5 06, and 300 barrels, Ohio flat hoop, at \$4 87 per bbl. There is very little doing in the Grain Market, and yesterday's prices are hardly obtainable, except for the very best meal and Dord.—*Atlas*.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1843.

ASHES—The Market is quite stiff. Pots \$4 37 1-2 a \$4 43 3-4; Pearls, \$5 31 1-4 a \$5 35.

LOUR—The market has fallen from 6d to 12 1-2 cts. Genesee is selling at \$4 87 1-2 a \$4 93 3-4, Ohio and Michigan, \$4 75 a \$4 87 1-2. No change in the price of Southern.

GRAIN—There are two cargoes of New Wheat in the market, which are sold at \$1 02, at which the last sales were made, but which is considered above the market.—*Express*.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following named persons are travelling agents for the Michigan Farmer. We hope the farmers and friends of agriculture, upon whom they may call, will give them a patronizing reception.

D. FITZGERALD, I. B. GATES,
J. LAMB, T. E. CHAMPION.

A CARD.

D. D. T. MOORE takes this method to inform his friends, former patrons, and the business community of Jackson and adjoining counties, that he is again prepared to execute all kinds of

Plain and Fancy Book and Job Printing.

His personal attention and labor will be bestowed upon the business with which he may be favored: and, with the aid of experience and industry, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Office in the brick block (third story, front room,) one door east of the American Hotel, Main st., Jackson.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. September 1, 1843.

CASH FOR WHEAT AND FLOUR!

THE Subscribers will pay CASH for Wheat and Flour, at the ware-house of SACKETT & EVERETT, near the Rail-road Depot, Jackson.

LAWSON, HOWARD & Co.

August 25, 1843.